

# THE BULLETIN

## Chapel Hill Bird Club

October 2004

(Vol. XXXIII, No. 10)

c/o Ginger Travis  
5244 Old Woods Rd.  
Hillsborough, NC 27278

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### Next meeting: Monday, Oct. 25

**When:** 7:15, refreshments, 7:30 program begins.

**Where:** The lounge, Binkley Baptist Church, corner of Willow Drive and Hwy 15-501 bypass, next to University Mall, Chapel Hill.

**Who/what:** Peter White, professor of biology at UNC-Chapel Hill, director of the N.C. Botanical Garden, a New Englander and son of an English teacher, will give a program entitled "*Turn the Poet Out of Doors: A Natural History of Robert Frost.*"

Peter White writes: "While it will come as no surprise that many of Robert Frost's poems take place in the out-of-doors, a study of his poems reveals that he was an excellent natural historian, knowing the identities and habits of many birds and wildflowers and a curiosity about all living things, from predatory spiders that wait for pollinators on the petals of flowers to rare orchids in cedar swamps. He is the poet not just of "the road not taken," but the poet off-trail, botanizing and birding in places with no road at all. In developing his knowledge of natural history, he also intuited many interesting ideas--about fire ecology, the value of roadless wilderness, forest fragmentation, light pollution, succession, and the importance of conservation. In this talk, I will explore the science and natural history behind Frost's poems and, in so doing, celebrate all or parts of some 58 of his poems."

And on a personal note: "My mother was an English teacher and would launch into Robert Frost poetry. By the age of 5 or so I could recite some fairly obscure ones! About 10 years ago, I reread the complete poems and discovered that Robert Frost was an excellent field biologist and ornithologist. I count some 146 species in his poems--that can be recognized to species, with many others more generically referred to."

### Saturday a.m. field trips

Trips continue through October and November with a couple of exceptions. On Sat., Nov. 6, the club will do its annual service project (see next item). The other exception is Sat. after Thanksgiving – no field trip. Otherwise, on we go till the Christmas bird counts start in late December. Field trips depart from the Glen Lennox Shopping Center at 7:30 a.m. sharp. Glen Lennox is on the north side of Hwy. 54 just a few yards east of the Hwy. 15-501 Bypass in Chapel Hill.

### Old Hope Valley Farm Road cleanup Saturday, Nov. 6

The Chapel Hill Bird Club formally adopted Old Hope Valley Farm Road for cleanup in the state adopt-a-highway program. This will be the third year that Doug Shadwick leads the CHBC cleanup crew at this great local birding destination. Over the years our club has made a real difference in the cleanliness of this former illegal dumping site for engine blocks, old appliances and roofing shingles. So please join the effort Nov. 6. Any and all volunteers are welcome! Yes, you can look for birds at the same time. Meet at the usual time and place for Saturday a.m. field trips – 7:30 a.m. at Glen Lennox Shopping Center in Chapel Hill.

### Sept. CHBC meeting cancelled due to threatening weather

The Sept. 27 meeting was cancelled on the morning of that date by Joe and Karen Bearden, based on the forecast for bad Hurricane Jeanne-related weather headed our way – and the fact that our speaker, Susan Campbell, would have to drive more than an hour each way from her home in Whispering Pines (Moore County) to Chapel Hill – not to mention CHBC members driving in from at least four Triangle counties.

Karen and Judy Murray then posted a message to Carolinabirds and started individually emailing and phoning all the CHBC members they could to save them a wasted trip to Binkley Baptist Church. (And we're all sorry if you weren't contacted in time!) The cancellation turned out to be exactly the right call, because there was a tornado in Southern Pines that evening. See Susan Campbell's email below. Susan has been rescheduled for our November 22 meeting: same topic, hummingbird research in N.C.

### **Susan Campbell on the Sept. 27 tornado** (to Carolinabirds, 9/28)

Dear All,

Thanks to all of you that have inquired about us down here in the Sandhills. It has been an interesting 24 hours. But all is fine here in Whispering Pines, as well with Wayne Irvin in Southern Pines, after last night's tornado. We did have phone trouble for awhile and Wayne lost power for some time. He was close to the initial of the storm whereas I was well east of it. But my husband Pete did get a first hand look as he drove right in front of it on his way home last night. He, like everyone here, had no idea what was happening but managed to hit the gas hard enough to get out of the way. Transformers were blowing and tree branches were flying ahead of the actual funnel cloud before it touched down.

I have not been able to get through to anyone at Weymouth Woods yet. They seem still to be without power or phone there. The tornado may well have had its beginnings somewhere over the park.

Pete is now busy assessing damage to Red-cockaded clusters in the path of the storm. There were certainly big longleaf pines toppled in Southern Pines as well as Pinehurst. Hopefully no active trees came down.

I still have several Ruby-throats here in the yard behaving like its any other day – eating themselves silly at the flowers and feeders. I, like so many of you, am keeping an eye out for something “different” as a result of all this weather.

Better keep an eye on the sky – it is not over yet....

### **Winter hummers already arriving**

by Susan Campbell (to Carolinabirds, 10/4)

Keep your eyes peeled, folks! The winter hummingbird season is upon us here in the Carolinas!!

Predictably, Rufous Hummingbirds are really making their way into North Carolina. After a few reports of Selasphorus individuals making brief appearances at feeders in August

and September, it appears some are now here to stay.

I made my first banding trip to the northwestern mountains on Friday and caught two adult Rufous Hummingbirds. One was a female originally banded by Bill Hilton as a hatch-year last November in West Jefferson. This is the first mountain returnee for the state. I was pleasantly surprised to see the band on her leg given the fact that from a distance she appeared to be a juvenile. Her plumage was not as rusty as most second-year Rufous. She had barely seven orange-tipped feathers in her gorget but was plenty feisty and seemed to really know her way around the area. It is unclear how long she has been back since the host has had numerous Ruby-throats until very recently. This bird left in late November last year when the temperatures became consistently cold. It will be interesting to see how long she sticks around this year.

The second Rufous was an adult male that has been feeding regularly at a feeder in Boone since September 15. There was what the homeowner thought was an immature Ruby-throat hummer at the same site through late fall last year too--possibly this little guy in juvenile plumage.

Also I heard from Sue Rehnberg in Shelby that she has been seeing what looks like an adult female Rufous--presumably her old banded bird that I captured my first season banding in the state. That would mean she is back for the sixth winter in a row.

And, last but certainly not least, what is almost certainly the famous banded adult male Rufous in north Raleigh returned to the Anthonys' yesterday. He immediately began terrorizing the remaining Ruby-throats. But he was accommodating enough to allow Kay to snap a few digital photos of him at the feeder by early afternoon. Now I am waiting to hear when he will make his first trip over to the Dennises' feeder (which is about a half mile away).

Oh boy---and the fun is just beginning!

### **Destination: Durham's “Big Lots” Swamp**

by Joshua S. Rose

Ellerbe Creek is not the first place that comes to most people's minds when they think of wildlife or birding, even in Durham. The Ellerbe Creek Watershed is one of the state's most populated, most paved, and most polluted drainages. The creek is rated as “biologically impaired”. And yet, if you know where to look, Ellerbe harbors beauty and biodiversity to rival anywhere in the Triangle.

Perhaps the archetypal Ellerbe experience is a site about midway along the creek's length. It's bordered by I-85 and busy Roxboro Street and Club Boulevard, with all the traffic noise you would expect in such a location. The easiest entrance is through a huge strip-mall parking lot, most of which is generally empty, as the movie theater closed about 5 years ago and the Big K-Mart shut down last year. Active sewer lines run through the vicinity. And if you stand on the right spot, and face west, you'll see nothing but dumpsters, asphalt, and the backsides of businesses like Big Lots, Winn-Dixie, and an all-you-can-eat Chinese buffet.

Then, when you turn 180 degrees, without moving your feet an inch from that spot, everything changes.

Suddenly, you're facing a panoramic view of a freshwater marsh. Instead of a strip mall, the only construction you can see is a beaver lodge, placed so centrally in the view you'd think a landscape architect had chosen its location rather than a large aquatic rodent. The beavers themselves sometimes are visible, usually around dawn or dusk, or on cloudy, rainy days. Beyond there, an expanse of sedges and rushes dotted with snags, large trees killed when the area was flooded. And past that, a border of forest and shrubs, screening off the houses and businesses beyond.

Splashes of color decorate the habitat during the warmer months. Being located essentially in downtown Durham, many of the flowers are exotic, non-native species: Mimosa trees along the edges, Japanese Honeysuckle smothering the chain-link fence, Garlic Mustard menacing the creek's banks, the bright yellow Sixpetal Primrose-Willow from South America carpeting the water. But natives still abound as well, starting with Crossvines in the spring; summer bringing Lizard's-tail, Buttonbush, Marsh Mallow, and Elderberry; and fall shifting the color to Goldenrods, Thoroughworts, and Jewelweed, then to the autumn foliage of the Red Maples, River Birches, Sweetgums and other trees.

Keep looking, and the birds never fail to appear. The first are likely to be feral ducks, slumming Canada Geese, or scrounging Ring-billed Gulls, but these will not be the last. In winter Hooded Mergansers are usually skulking amongst the much larger geese. In spring, Ruby-throated Hummingbirds stalk the blooms of the Crossvine while Barn, Tree, and Rough-winged Swallows hawk overhead. A few weeks later, the song of the Prothonotary Warbler throbs through the trees. Toward late summer, Green Herons become more visible as their youngsters fledge

and leave the nest, and ripening Pokeweed and Blackberries draw in Brown Thrashers and Gray Catbirds. Come autumn, the Northern Flickers can seem to be everywhere and Red-winged Blackbirds visit the marsh. And as winter rolls back in, the marsh grasses and bordering shrubs fill with dozens of White-throated Sparrows.

Other birds never leave. At any season, the striking Red-headed Woodpeckers are virtually guaranteed to show up if one watches long enough. Hearing the cries of Red-shouldered Hawks is almost as reliable. Killdeer are most common in winter and migration, some even roosting in the middle of the vacant K-Mart's former parking lot, but a few linger through the summer, probably nesting on adjacent buildings' roofs. Belted Kingfishers cruise through regularly.

Exploring around the edges of the wetland – accessible by a network of unpaved sewer-line access roads – is even more rewarding. Interesting native plants like Devil's Walking-stick, Netted Chain-Fern, and Sensitive Fern grow in the woodland understory. The waterbirds and beavers are tougher to see from back here, but the Red-headed Woodpeckers and other landbirds can be approached much more closely, and the huge White-throated Sparrow flocks can be picked through for other sparrow species such as Field and Fox. While this wetland has yet to yield any marsh specialty birds, the clumps of sedges and rushes seem like they would be awfully tempting to any rail, bittern, or Marsh or Sedge Wren that happened to stumble into this part of town.

Birding, of course, is all about surprises. And Ellerbe Creek's beaver wetland has these too. On one bird count, a Hairy Woodpecker was spotted bringing food into a nest-hole. Wild Turkey was found here twice in 2003: a pair in the spring, and a larger group – perhaps the same pair plus their surviving offspring? – spotted in the fall. One spring morning around sunrise a shocking squadron of Common Loons appeared and sped overhead, probably having left Falls Lake at first light and followed the creek upstream. This summer a squadron of immature Little Blue Herons moved in and stayed for a couple of months. And last fall, a Peregrine Falcon highlighted the five raptor species spotted during an impromptu hawk-watch.

All told, over 75 bird species have been noted so far in this little island of wildlife habitat, besieged by pavement and buildings, just a dozen or so blocks from downtown Durham. Ten species of dragonflies and damselflies, and several butterflies and moths have also been identified in the vicinity; on one warm spring

morning, before dawn, 5 different species of frog serenaded us here.

Not bad for a strip-mall's backyard...

*If you go: To reach the Ellerbe Creek beaver wetland, take I-85 to the Roxboro Street/Avondale Road exit and head north. Look for a BP gas station and Wachovia bank on Avondale just north of I-85. Take the driveway between them (officially named Foushee Street). Straight ahead is a gap between the empty building which formerly housed the Big K-Mart, and the rest of the strip-mall; through here and just to the left is the best area for viewing beavers, large birds, and a panoramic view of the marsh. In the far southeast corner of the paved area, behind the former K-Mart, is a sewerline service access road which can be walked; driving on it is not recommended. This connects to the marsh and a network of footpaths through the woods, including access to the beavers' dam. Drive north along the edge of the marsh and up to Club Boulevard, and take a right, then the next right onto Ambridge Street and park in the cul-de-sac at the far south end. Two more unpaved sewer access roads enter the forest and wetland area from here. The sewerline itself can be hiked south from here to an abandoned railroad with a bridge crossing Ellerbe Creek; another pathway, as yet unexplored or at least unbirded, runs east along the creek downstream, possibly all the way to Falls Lake.*

Joshua S. Rose

## **PWC, a legitimate birding tool?**

by Steve Shultz

Recently I conducted a fall migration count using a rather unconventional form of conveyance, a Personal Watercraft (PWC). PWCs, also known under trade names such as "JetSki," proliferated rapidly over the past decade or so and quickly gained a reputation for being noisy, polluting, and generally a nuisance to those on or near the water.

These attributes are generally diametrically opposed to the goals of a birder, who frequently relies on stealth to find and identify birds. After all, we don't go out in the backyard and start a lawn mower to attract chickadee flocks. However the newer generation PWCs are often quieter than a car, and the recent environmental legislation, along with the increasing use of four-stroke engines, dramatically reduced harmful emissions.

PWCs can allow those not interested or able to invest in a full-sized boat with an opportunity to explore birding areas previously unreachable. While not specifically in the market for a boat, I recently had the opportunity to

purchase a relatively new PWC for a paltry sum of money. The craft had not been used for a few years, and would not start, thus reducing the value in the eyes of many prospective buyers. With an ignition part jury-rigged from a competing brand's inventory, and a few minor tweaks, I was soon on the water with a generally reliable vehicle. A whole new world opened up. As I became more comfortable with the boat I would range farther and farther from the boat ramps, exploring areas I could only see on a map previously.

I soon discovered what must be my favorite spot in the Triangle, the place where the Haw River empties into Jordan Lake. Water cascades over the last stones and shoals of the river before meeting the gentle waters of the lake. Large trees form a cathedral over the water, allowing shafts of sunlight to dapple the scene with gold. Large boats cannot, or probably should not, navigate the boulder strewn approach to the river, but a small craft drawing only 8-12" of water has no problem. Shut off the engine and drift as Prothonotary Warblers flit back and forth, often landing feet away. Yellow-throated Warblers and Northern Parulas sing from the treetops. In fact I've never been as close to Prothonotary Warblers as at this spot. Sure, this scene is repeated in numerous places throughout the area, but with no automobile traffic, dogs, joggers, or any other person at all, the songs seem much sweeter.

Recently I used the boat to cover Jordan Lake for the Chatham County Fall Migration Count. This year the count coincided with the passage of former Hurricane Ivan's circulation through the Triangle. The PWC provided a perfect way to find and enjoy seabirds brought in by the storm, including the rare ability to stay with roving groups of Common, Forster's, and Black Terns for longer lengths of time than would be possible by shore-based observation. Although the bouncing platform of a boat is often not the best viewing platform (remember those pelagic trips?), one can easily stop along the shore and set up watch, then move along as other locations become more convenient.

The day after the storm passed I went back out to enjoy the brilliant sunshine and encountered a small group of terns flying just above the water. The terns flew over the boat without paying me any attention, and continued to ignore me as I caught up to the group from the rear. Instead of evading or lifting off the water, an indication my presence was altering their behavior, the birds continued along allowing me to ride with them for several miles. The experience was invigorating, exciting, and

amazing, all at the same time. Eventually the terns began to feed around me, and I could see successful birds popping back into the air with freshly caught fish in bill.

I've enjoyed my new "birding tool" and look forward to the fall waterfowl migration, where I hope to experience ducks, loons, and other birds, as well as the ability to visit remote coastal locations I might not otherwise be able to enjoy. While I would not necessarily recommend anyone going out and buying a PWC, those with access may find a new use for an item usually considered counterproductive to birding. Plus, the trailer is perfect for a canoe or a pair of kayaks for those days when a quiet paddle or float is the preferred transportation!

### **Wallace Patterson**

Wallace Patterson, age 93, of Chapel Hill died on September 21. He was a former president of our club, and he was an avid wildlife photographer. His obituary appeared Sept. 23 in the Herald-Sun.

### **Chapel Hill spring bird count results**

The last 3 pages of this issue contain the full results, compiled by Will Cook, for the Chapel Hill spring bird count. Will's narrative summary appeared in the Sept. Bulletin. (The editor got a little ahead of herself in publishing one before the other. Sorry!)

### **CHBC Bulletin still seeks editor**

Speaking of editors, we still need one to take over the Bulletin after the first of the year. Editing the Bulletin is easy and fun. You need not be a professional writer, just a reasonably punctual person who loves reading about and spreading the word about birds. Contact the Beardens ([chickadeebirders@mindspring.com](mailto:chickadeebirders@mindspring.com)) or me if you're interested. G.T. ([gtravis@email.unc.edu](mailto:gtravis@email.unc.edu)).

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### **Two poems by Robert Frost**

(Just to get us in the mood.) These poems are not his famous ones. Maybe he wrote these simply for his own enjoyment, of nature and of word-play. (Source: *Complete Poems of Robert Frost*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, pp. 504, 149.)

#### **A NATURE NOTE**

Four or five whippoorwills  
Have come down from their native ledge  
To the open country edge  
To give us a piece of their bills.

Two in June were a pair –  
You'd say sufficiently loud,  
But this was a family crowd,  
A full-fledged family affair.

All out of time pell-mell!  
I wasn't in on the joke  
Unless it was coming to folk  
To bid us a mock farewell.

I took note of when it occurred,  
The twenty-third of September,  
Their latest that I remember,  
September the twenty-third.

#### **HYLA BROOK**

By June our brook's run out of song and speed  
Sought for much after that, it will be found  
Either to have gone groping underground  
(And taken with it all the Hyla breed  
That shouted in the mist a month ago,  
Like ghost of sleigh-bells in a ghost of snow)—  
Or flourished and come up in jewel-weed,  
Weak foliage that is blown up and bent  
Even against the way its waters went.  
Its bed is left a faded paper sheet  
Of dead leaves stuck together by the heat –  
A brook to none but who remember long.  
This as it will be seen is other far  
Than with brooks taken elsewhere in song.  
We love the things we love for what they are.

### 2004 SPRING BIRD COUNT TOTALS

4/25 5/2 5/9 — Chapel Hill Observer Party Number —

Species	Dur	JL	CH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GOOSE, Canada	142	131	328	24	10	25	59	31	11	66	8	5	17	29	6	19	13	3	2	
DUCK, Wood	35	43	44	3				3				3		2		6	1	20		6
MALLARD	21	45	92	1	4		14	17		22	2		14			7	1	8		2
<b>MERGANSE, Hooded</b>			4														4			
Red-breasted		9																		
DUCK, Ruddy			1					1												
TURKEY, Wild	13	5	3									1					2			
BOBWHITE, Northern	5	2	3														3			
GREBE, Pied-billed	1																			
CORMORANT, Double-crested	405	306	100	1										5	11	11	54	18		
HERON, Great Blue	96	102	150	3	3		1	4		1		1		8	7	29	42	50		1
EGRET, Great	1	3	1											1						
HERON, Green	7	6	15	1	1	1	4	1					1	2	1	1			1	1
VULTURE, Black	14	32	30	3	5		2						3		1			8	1	7
Turkey	61	119	152	18	18	4	3	4	1	2	1	7	6	3	7	9	4	47	4	14
OSPREY	15	35	10											1	1	3	2	2		1
EAGLE, Bald adult: 6 imm: 5	1	11	11									1				1	5	4		
HARRIER, Northern	3	2																		
HAWK, Sharp-shinned	1	1	0																	
Cooper's	3	3	2		1			1												
<i>Accipiter sp.</i>	1																			
Red-shouldered	17	15	19	1	1	3		4	2	1	1	2		1					3	
Broad-winged		2	1	1																
Red-tailed	20	20	11	1	1	1				3	1			1			2	1		
KESTREL, American	1	2	1		1															
KILLDEER	8	29	35	2	1	4	3	3		1		3	1	12			2	3		
<b>YELLOWLEGS, Greater</b>			1				1													
SANDPIPER, Solitary		4	13			1	3					4		2		1		2		
Spotted	7	11	16	1	1	1	3	1				1	3	3		1	1			
Least			18				1					3		9		5				
SANDERLING	2																			
WOODCOCK, American	1		1				1													
<b>GULL, Bonaparte's</b>		1																		
Ring-billed	8	56	3														3			
<b>TERN, Caspian</b>	2																			
<i>Sterna sp.</i>			2															2		
PIGEON, Rock	24	5	34	8	7	8				7					4					
DOVE, Mourning	135	225	317	34	16	5	14	29	11	29	9	18	27	10	10	22	6	17	10	50
CUCKOO, Yellow-billed	5	24	38			1	3		1	2		11		6		1	11		1	1
OWL, Eastern Screech-	1	3																		
Great Horned	3		4							2								2		
Barred	8	9	9	1	1		1			1		3					2			
CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW		2																		
WHIP-POOR-WILL		1	6							1							5			
SWIFT, Chimney	49	100	133	14	4	3	11	11		14	15	5	9		6	2		19	11	9
HUMMINGBIRD, Ruby-throated	29	11	56	2	2	2	2	1	2	1		15		5			3		1	20
KINGFISHER, Belted	6	4	5	1		1	1			1				1						
WOODPECKER, Red-headed	16	6	15									1		2			5	6		1
Red-bellied	71	115	177	11	17	8	12	10	6	15	6	14	11	6	3	14	6	5	20	13
SAPSUCKER, Yellow-bellied	1																			
WOODPECKER, Downy	21	31	52	1	2	4	4	1	5	3	5	5	3	3	1	3	3		3	6
Hairy	7	5	12	1	2		1		2	1				1				1	2	1
"Yellow-shafted" FLICKER	14	26	24	2	1		1			2	1		3	1		2	5	2	2	2
Pileated	10	18	21	2	1	2						4		5		3	1		2	1
WOOD-PEWEE, Eastern	3	19	49	4	5	4	1	1				3	1	1		6	2	11	7	3
FLYCATCHER, Acadian	9	12	78	9		14	8	1	8			8	2	8		5	8	3	4	
<i>Empidonax sp.</i>	1																			
PHOEBE, Eastern	23	31	25	2	4		2	1	1	1	1		5	2	1	3		1	1	
FLYCATCHER, Great Crested	26	57	67	3	5	3	2	5	1	3		5	4	6	1	4	12	4	9	
KINGBIRD, Eastern	16	82	41	7	9		3	3		1		2	1	2		5	4		3	1
VIREO, White-eyed	57	32	26	1	1		2			6		9			1	4			1	1
Blue-headed	4	1	9		3									5			1			
Yellow-throated	15	18	24	10	1		2	1				2		1			5		2	
Red-eyed	176	204	262	14	3	25	18	18	13	20	2	22	6	18	6	27	17	12	29	12
JAY, Blue	140	127	141	4	15	8	5	12	4	14	1	13	9	2	2	8	6	7	25	6
CROW, American	114	258	222	23	11	6	16	25	6	15	5	8	18	5	4	28	7	15	20	10
Fish	15	28	14		3				1	3	1	2	1				1			2
MARTIN, Purple	13	9	42				2						6				7	4		23
SWALLOW, Tree	10	34	8														5	3		
N. Rough-winged	8	35	20		4		3	3						8						2
Bank		2	0																	
Cliff	28	214	7												7					
Barn	46	171	63	7	10		1	2		3	1	2	3	23	3		5	3		

### 2004 SPRING BIRD COUNT TOTALS

4/25    5/2    5/9                      — Chapel Hill Observer Party Number —

Species	Dur	JL	CH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
CHICKADEE, Carolina	130	177	203	15	14	5	10	21	11	4	10	12	7	11	3	22	13		28	17	
TITMOUSE, Tufted	149	237	291	20	23	13	15	25	19	27	6	27	20	4		16	17	15		27	17
NUTHATCH, White-breasted	14	16	47	2	2	2		2	2	5	4	2	4	2		4	3		6	7	
Brown-headed	19	64	63	3	4	6		9	2	6	3		3	2		9	7	1	2	6	
WREN, Carolina	154	229	495	35	48	13	46	74	23	37	27	61	30	4		7	15	10	33	32	
House	31	5	30		1	2	1	4		3		9	6				1			3	
GNATCATCHER, Blue-gray	342	226	315	11	35	13	19	19	20	35	3	39	6	14	1	20	21	21	23	15	
KINGLET, Ruby-crowned	19	1	1		1																
BLUEBIRD, Eastern	99	155	197	17	32	4	9	11	2	5	10	10	11	3	9	10	6	10	25	23	
VEERY	1	1	0																		
THRUSH, Swainson's			1														1				
Hermit	4																				
Wood	64	74	101	8	9	4	7	9	5	9	1	6	5	6		5	6		12	9	
ROBIN, American	188	70	269	5	34	2	14	22	2	38	14	10	33	1	4	6	1	10	21	52	
CATBIRD, Gray	71	64	59	5	3	3	2	8		7	1	6	2	3	2	3	2		9	3	
MOCKINGBIRD, Northern	87	109	218	14	27	3	9	23		23	7	5	20		4	5		11	10	57	
THRASHER, Brown	23	34	65	2	10	3	1	6	1	4	2	4	8		2	1	2	4	6	9	
STARLING, European	83	99	227	3	13	12	22	16	4	17	4	35	38	14	10	5		9	7	18	
WAXWING, Cedar	167	73	190		56		15			15		50	17					1		36	
WARBLER, Blue-winged	1																				
N. Parula	74	78	79	10	1	10	9	2	4	2	1	8	4	6		7	1	3	8	3	
Yellow	11	11	0																		
Chestnut-sided	1	1	1			1															
Magnolia			2		1	1															
Cape May			0																		
Black-throated Blue	8	38	41	1	5	11	3	1				1	1	8		5	1		4		
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle)	94	137	17	5	7		1			1		1	2								
Black-throated Green		1	0																		
Yellow-throated	30	64	18	1				4			1	1		1		3	2		1	4	
Pine	58	163	177	7	4	9	8	8	3	13	13	8	9	2	4	21	48	7	11	2	
Prairie	39	90	34	3		6	2			3					2		13	1	4		
Palm	4		1		1																
Blackpoll	2	2	7	1	3		1					2									
Black-and-white	14	60	18		1	3				3				3			8				
REDSTART, American	16	36	54	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	4	26	1	2			4		2	1	
WARBLER, Prothonotary	16	23	35				3	1		4		3		13		1	7	2		1	
Worm-eating		1	3														3				
OVENBIRD	58	144	96	10	5	14	7	4	1	5	1	6		6		3	12	5	10	7	
WATERTHRUSH, Northern	7	3	6					1				4					1				
Louisiana	4	12	19	2	3	5	1	2				1	1	3					1		
WARBLER, Kentucky	4	1	3			2						1									
YELLOWTHROAT, Common	140	94	163	8	11	9	12	18	3	17		38	1	10		4	18	11	2	1	
WARBLER, Hooded	18	26	55	3		7	3	4		6	2	1		7			6		11	5	
Canada		1																			
CHAT, Yellow-breasted	39	47	47	4		5	2			3		11		1			12	7	2		
TANAGER, Summer	33	101	107	8	4	6	2	8	2	4		15	4	6	1	6	11	9	14	7	
Scarlet	18	40	46	11	3	1	1	3	1			5	2	3		3	3	1	8	1	
TOWHEE, Eastern	149	153	255	6	20	16	12	46	2	34	13	24	18	4	3	13	17	5	15	7	
SPARROW, Chipping	68	173	167	9	29	7	8	20	1	14	4	3	5		1	22	7	10	11	16	
Field	28	29	12					1						1			8	2			
Savannah	10	15	4	2			2														
Grasshopper	17		6	5								1									
Song	62	9	51	2			8	12	1	15	1	4	5							3	
Lincoln's	1																				
Swamp	18	2	2									1					1				
White-throated	180	30	8			3									1					4	
White-crowned	1																				
CARDINAL, Northern	334	340	628	49	67	26	25	47	16	60	30	46	47	30	12	20	15	25	57	56	
GROSBEAK, Rose-breasted	6	3	1		1																
Blue	33	59	49	11	5	4	4			1		4			3	2	9	5	1		
BUNTING, Indigo	60	147	224	22	16	12	13	12	4	26		36	4	9	8	13	28	14	5	2	
BOBOLINK		49	75	75																	
BLACKBIRD, Red-winged	85	199	82	13	2	5	1	6		7	1	8		3	1	17	10	5	3		
MEADOWLARK, Eastern	21	42	12	9											1				2		
GRACKLE, Common	142	331	330	50	20	20	26	28	3	32	6	9	20	2	23	19	6	14	4	48	
COWBIRD, Brown-headed	104	108	92	4	4	11	10	1	2	4		7	10	4	2	1	6	8	10	8	
ORIOLE, Orchard	9	33	15	5	1							1				4	2		1	1	
Baltimore	1																				
FINCH, House	54	27	177	4	18	3	19	18	2	14	10	5	14		9	10	1	3	8	39	
Purple	1	5																			
GOLDFINCH, American	207	194	414	40	53	23	20	38	18	29	15	32	13	10	5	24	12	14	25	43	
SPARROW, House	68	23	56				6	4		7	10	1	9		1				1	17	

